

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 29, 1934

No. 22

Steel Workers Display Unity of Purpose in Inevitable Conflict

By OLIVER E. CARRUTH
Staff Correspondent I.L.N.S.

I have just returned to Washington from Pittsburgh, where organized steel workers gave a fine demonstration of labor unity in the face of the enemy, closing ranks and sinking differences to agree upon a common program for meeting a difficult and serious situation.

The steel workers, organized in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, met in Pittsburgh in a reconvened convention to consider a militant program adopted at the organization's fifty-ninth annual convention in April. Strike sentiment was strong among the workers and a general walkout on June 16 seemed more than probable.

Board Gains Strike Authority

But after careful consideration of the situation, the steel workers decided to give the steel companies one more chance. They approved a proposal for averting a strike submitted by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and the proposal has been laid before President Roosevelt in Washington. If it is not accepted by the steel interests the international executive board of the Amalgamated, headed by President M. F. Tighe, is authorized to set a strike date.

Delegates gathered in Pittsburgh with the knowledge that steel workers were ready for a stoppage of work unless the Amalgamated was recognized as the representative of the workers. In a number of steel centers Amalgamated lodges had made all preparations for a "holiday," and only awaited the word to cease work.

Green's Plan Explained

The most dramatic point of the convention came on the second day, with the appearance of President Green, who earnestly and eloquently urged approval of a proposal which he had drawn up shortly before leaving Washington for Pittsburgh. At the close of his address President Green was enthusiastically applauded and the delegates crowded forward to shake his hand.

Green's plan, offered as a counter proposal to the plan of the steel companies, which the steel workers strongly oppose, provides for the appointment by President Roosevelt of an impartial committee of three to adjust violations of labor provisions of the steel code, to mediate, conciliate and arrange conferences of employers and workers, offer services as arbitrators on request of both parties, determine cases of discrimination and hold elections, the representatives selected by the majority vote to be recognized as the representatives of the workers.

Autocratic Steel Barons

President Green flayed the steel interests as an anti-social group and declared that public opinion would ultimately force them to recognize the rights of their employees.

"There is no more domineering, autocratic and dictatorial group than those who represent the

steel corporations of this country," he told the convention.

The labor head charged the steel corporations with having little regard for the public welfare and for Section 7-a of the Recovery Act and declared the steel workers had been compelled to suffer persecution for insisting on their rights under the section. He asserted that if the people become aware of the autocratic attitude of the steel barons they "will not tolerate it for a moment."

He told the workers that they could not afford to let the steel corporations choose the "battlefield or the hour in which the battle is to be fought."

President Green expressed confidence that a board appointed by the President would be fair. He termed the Steel Institute's plan a "company union set-up" and said that in his judgment the convention had done well to reject it.

Proposal for Peaceful Settlement

"In rejecting this plan of settlement," Green continued, "the economic and social welfare of the steel workers, as well as public interest, requires the submission of a counter-proposal looking to the settlement of the threatened strike by peaceful means on the part of the officers and delegates at this convention."

It was therefore out of a deep sense of duty and of public obligation that he submitted the recommendation as a practical, just, and fair plan of settlement of the threatened strike, he said.

"I insist upon your acting favorably upon this proposition," President Green said in ending his address, after strongly emphasizing his conviction that offering of the proposal would line up public support behind the steel workers.

A committee of sixteen, representing nearly all the districts of the Amalgamated, was named to reconsider the action taken at the April convention and to recommend action in regard to the Green proposal.

Committee Recommends Acceptance

The committee, after careful consideration of the Green proposal, recommended that the convention approve it. The committee also recommended that the international executive board be authorized to set a date for a "holiday" in case the plan is not accepted by the steel corporations.

Following debate which lasted until nearly 10 o'clock at night, the convention approved the committee's report by acclamation, little opposition being registered. Minor changes were made in the plan to strengthen it. A reference to dealing with "representatives" was changed to read in such a way that the employer would deal with union "organization."

Communists Lie Low

Communists were conspicuous by their absence at the convention. If there were any present they kept exceedingly quiet. The only sign of "red" activity in connection with the gathering was the issuing of bombastic pronunciamentos by outside communist groups. The convention gave every indication of being an assemblage of American citizens, believers in democracy and opposed to communist aims and tactics. President Tighe and the other veteran officers of the Amalgamated Association have no sympathy with the communists and do not propose to let them get the slightest foothold in the organization. They emphasized this at every opportunity. In this purpose they are loyally supported by the overwhelming majority of union members.

New Mediation Board Making Investigation Of Waterfront Strike

Among the present week's developments in the waterfront strike were the announcement by the shipping interests, through the Industrial Association, that the port of San Francisco would be opened on Monday morning; the successful efforts of Mayor Rossi to bring about a delay pending action by President Roosevelt; the arrival of Edward F. McGrady as the representative of the chief executive, and the announcement on Monday evening of the appointment of a commission to deal with the strike under the terms of the legislation adopted by Congress in its closing hours as a substitute for the Wagner labor disputes bill.

The executive order, under authority of the Industrial Recovery Act and the joint resolution of June 19, 1934, creates a board to be known as the National Longshoremen's Board, which "shall be composed of Right Rev. Edward J. Hanna, chairman; O. K. Cushing and Edward F. McGrady."

Powers of the Board

This board is authorized to investigate issues, facts, practices and activities of the employers and employees "that are burdening or obstructing or threatening to burden or obstruct the free flow of interstate commerce; to hear, make findings of fact and take appropriate affirmative action regarding complaints of discrimination against or discharge of the employees; to act as voluntary arbitrator upon request; to exercise all other powers conferred upon a board established under the authority of Public Resolution 44," and "to make a report to the President, through the secretary of labor, of the activities, the findings, the investigations and the recommendations of the board."

The President's board immediately proceeded to the task in hand, and on Wednesday met with the strike committee, and at its conclusion members of the board appeared to be impressed with the belief that there was a possibility of adjustment of the controversy. At the conclusion of the meeting a statement was issued by O. K. Cushing on behalf of the board in which he outlined the procedure to be followed, and in which it was stated that the board "must have the confidence of both sides in order that the board may be successful." He said: "We can not say how far our investigation will reach until we have heard both sides."

In the meantime, at the request of the board, the Industrial Association decided to defer the attempt to "open the port" for another twenty-four hours.

"Grand Old Man" Takes Part

At a meeting of the strike committee held Wednesday Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Sailors' Union, who had just arrived from Washington, made a stirring appeal to the strikers. "We can settle this strike in twenty-four hours with confidence and justice," he is quoted as saying. "Let's get together while there is still time. Let us trust these men our President has named to give us a square deal."

Leaders of the various striking unions also were quoted as being optimistic of an early settlement

(Continued on Page Two)

Rail Labor Benefits By New Legislation Adopted by Congress

Railroad company unions are outlawed and the power of the government to enforce Section 7-a of the Recovery Act is strengthened by measures approved in the closing hours of Congress.

Outlawing of railroad company unions was accomplished by passage of the Dill-Crosser bill, which amended the railway labor act of 1926 by rewriting it and making several important changes in the mediation board and in the operation of the adjustment boards to settle grievances.

A summary of the bill follows:

Created a national railways adjustment board, which will have four divisions, the members to be selected by the rail carriers and labor organizations.

Provided for the establishment of regional or system boards of adjustment, if the railroads and the employees desire to set up such boards voluntarily.

Abolished the present board of mediation, consisting of five members, and established a new and smaller board called the National Mediation Board, with power to select and appoint employees to act as mediators under the instruction of the board with the same freedom to delegate its work as the Interstate Commerce Commission now possesses.

Prohibited any carrier from providing financial assistance to any union of employees from funds of the carrier; prohibited the railroads from interfering in any manner whatsoever with employees joining or refusing to join any organization or union, and specifically provided that the choice of representatives of any craft shall be determined by a majority of the employees voting on the question.

Strengthening of Section 7-a of the Recovery Act was accomplished by passage of a joint resolution authorizing the President to establish a

board or boards to investigate issues, facts or practices of employers or employees in any controversy.

This board can conduct elections by secret ballot of employees to determine what "person or persons or organization" they desire to have represent them in bargaining. This means that workers can choose an individual or they can choose the American Federation of Labor or any other organization to do their bargaining.

The board likewise has authority to order the production of any documents it may need, such as payrolls, or the production of any witnesses it may need to carry out its task. It has power to enforce orders just as the Federal Trade Commission enforces them.

The right to strike is protected by Section 6, which says: "Nothing in this resolution shall impair in any manner the right of labor to strike or act in concert."

Persons who violate the provisions of the resolution are subject to a fine of \$1000 or one year in prison. The resolution applies for one year.

All of these are powers that the National Labor Board has sought to exercise through executive order. Some anti-union companies have resisted the exercise of the powers. Now they are definite grants from Congress.

NEW MEDIATION BOARD

(Continued from Page One)

of the strike. It was also announced that the joint strike committee had unanimously adopted a resolution expressing confidence in Harry Bridges, chairman of that body, who had been the subject of bitter attack in the newspapers. This was an answer to the rumor that he might be asked to resign.

It is announced that a mass meeting of the strikers has been called for tomorrow afternoon to discuss extension of the strike, and that a committee has been appointed to contact other unions on the subject. Already 300 members of crews on boats of the River Lines, plying between San Francisco and Stockton and Sacramento have struck, partially suspending that service. The action was a protest against hauling strike-breakers.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Members of local unions who have passed away since last reports are as follows: Byron Thomas Saul, member of Teamsters' Union No. 85; Joseph Fleischel, Musicians' Union No. 6; C. F. (Walt) Sullivan, Musicians' Union No. 6; Louis G. Stanley, International Longshoremen's Association; Hugo Dintner, Waiters' Union No. 30.

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Brewery Workers Ask Reduced Tax on Beer

"The possibility of obtaining a good glass of beer for 5 cents will turn many people away from strong intoxicating beverages. It will mean more work for the union brewery workers, carpenters, bricklayers, machinists, engineers, pipefitters, etc.," says Joseph Oberfell, secretary-treasurer of the Brewery Workers' International Union, in a letter to the Labor Clarion. He says:

"Now that we have won the victory over prohibition our job is only half done, for the problem of temperance is still before us to be solved. Foremost among the items that cry for attention is the elimination of the bootlegger and all that his influence means to the maintenance of temperance and the upholding of law in the United States.

"The chief obstacle in the way of return to normal drinking and normal compliance with law is the high taxes that have been heaped upon the brewing industry, especially. Do you know that whereas before prohibition the tax was \$1.50 a barrel of beer, today it is \$5? Do you know that before prohibition there were no state taxes and now there is a state tax of from \$1 to \$2 in addition? Do you know that of every dollar spent by the consumer for beer 55 cents of it goes to federal, state and municipal governments in the form of taxation of one kind or another?

"We are not opposed to a reasonable tax on beer, but we are opposed to an excessive tax that makes it impossible to give the masses of people a fair glass of beer for a nickel. But aside from the other considerations, a lower beer tax, with its consequent lowering of price, would mean more beer produced, more money into the federal treasury, more workers employed and a greater help toward economic recovery.

"For the above reasons the Brewery Workers are agitating for a reduction in federal beer taxes to an amount of from \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel instead of the \$5 per barrel which now exists. This would still leave the rate of taxation from 50 cents to \$1 higher than it was before prohibition. However, we realize that under present conditions the beer tax should be higher, but it certainly should not be prohibitive. The rates now in effect actually partly nullify the very purpose for which beer was restored—the return of a legitimate temperance drink to the people and as a source of income to the national government."

LACK OF STATESMEN

"The trouble with Europe today," says ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, "is that there are plenty of politicians but few statesmen." Wasn't that also the trouble in 1914?—Norfolk "Virginian-Pilot."

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Asks Shorter Hours In Garment Industry

A sensation was caused at an N.R.A. hearing in Washington on proposed modifications of the cotton garment industry when Sidney Hillman of the Labor Advisory Board and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America made a formal motion to change the request of the union for a thirty-six hour week to a request for a thirty-hour week. His motion came in the midst of cross-examination of the code authority statistical expert.

The hearing on the cotton garment code modifications had been tense. The industry admitted there had been no re-employment. The forty-hour week was less than the industry had operated previously, but new standards of efficiency, new labor-saving devices and elimination of sub-normal workers not able to earn the minimum wages imposed by the code had increased production in the industry but had not put on any new workers. A reduction in the code hours was feared. Industry was present to oppose it. And then, on the basis of facts admitted by F. A. Schmidt, Hillman said he could do no less than ask for thirty hours, because Schmidt admitted thirty-six hours would not bring about any re-employment.

Quizzes Manufacturer

Hillman's request came at the end of a long cross-examination of Schmidt, in which he had admitted that the increased cost of the minimum wages paid and the reduction of hours had been practically made up by the increased production in the industry as a whole. Schmidt claimed that in his opinion such a shortening of hours would result in such an increased price of shirts that it would affect consumer demand, and seriously affect the operation of the industry.

I. Fein of the National Association of Work Shirt Manufacturers declared that in the work shirt industry orders have diminished to the vanishing point; that workers and farmers are not buying work shirts; that the industry is employing less people than in 1932; that the employees are working only two to three days a week, and that business is being done at a loss if at all.

Claim to Be Losing Money

John Parr of the Shirt Institute, Inc., representing seventy manufacturers of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut, gave a resume of the year's history of the industry, beginning with the large orders at low prices of last June, and passing through the period when manufacturers were able to sell at low prices because of their stock of low-priced fabrics, then the period when shirts from new stock had to be sold at higher prices, then the consumers' strike, down to the present when, after a little spurt last March, there is no business being done except at a sacrifice. He claimed that the factories of his clients are now closing or running at a loss. Representatives of other manufacturers made similar statements.

Hillman read extracts from a circular letter sent out by the International Association of Garment

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Manufacturers to its members describing the proposed code changes as "radical and dangerous," and asking for opposition, including the enlistment of congressmen and senators.

A. F. OF L. REPRESENTATIVE DIES

Joseph M. Richie, general representative of the American Federation of Labor in Philadelphia for the last twenty-two years, died of pneumonia in the Presbyterian Hospital after an illness of five days. He was in his sixty-fifth year.

MINISTERS ON PICKET LINE

So aroused has public opinion in Los Angeles become over the brutal beating of Mission mill strikers that well-known ministers are coming out to picket with the members of Branch 43 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

"Kick-Back" Racket Investigation Reveals Bold Robbery of Workers

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, declared, after the first day's investigation of the probe of the wage "kick-back" racket on government building projects, that criminal and civil prosecution of contractors who have forced this scheme upon workers will be pushed.

A formal statement was also issued by Senator Walsh to the effect that workmen who give testimony to the committee or its investigators will have full protection of the government thereafter and efforts to intimidate or discharge them would bring further prosecution.

The first day of the inquiry brought testimony from employees that they had been forced to "kick back" wages up to a week before the hearing on a project at the National Training School for Boys, in the District of Columbia, despite the fact that a knowledge of the investigation had been well spread through the building trades.

Three workmen testified that they were discharged from the Gallinger Hospital construction work because they complained of getting common laborers' pay, 35 cents an hour, for work entitling them to 62.5 cents an hour. They quoted Alexander Steinfeld, superintendent of the project, as declaring:

"We don't want any troublemakers and enemies on this job."

He paid them off when they complained to the office of District Commissioner Gotwals, they said.

A group of witnesses testified that two painters went to work on the painting project at the National Training School for Boys in March, at a rate of \$1.37½ cents an hour, forty hours a week, with an understanding with the contractor that they would have to "kick back" all over a dollar an hour they drew. They said they paid this ordinarily to the foreman, but finally to the contractor himself.

Postal Telegraph Co. No Longer Anti-Union

Organized telegraph employees made history when a joint Commercial Telegraphers' Union and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' committee was received by the management of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.

The conference developed very little in a material way, but a definite understanding was reached that the Postal, second largest telegraph company, would live up to the letter as well as the spirit of Section 7-a of the N.I.R.A., even though no code for the industry has been imposed.

International President Frank B. Powers of the Telegraphers said:

"Inasmuch as there appears to be little likelihood of a communications code, due to the defiant and challenging attitude of the Western Union, the beginning of collective bargaining between Postal and its employees is all the more significant. One telegraph company, at least, is willing to turn its back on the traditional anti-union policy of the industry."

COMMUNISM AND CAPITALISM

Generally speaking, a Communist is a person who has given up hope of becoming a capitalist.—Whitmire (S. C.) "News."

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Telephone MArket 0056

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1934

Council's Position Clear

By the decisive vote of 192 to 22 the San Francisco Labor Council has announced to the world its attitude toward communism and communists, and, it is hoped, has forever squelched the attempts to place the bona fide trade unions of San Francisco in a false light before the public.

At the meeting of the Council last Friday night, attended by more than two hundred and fifty delegates, and with a large communistic clique in attendance as visitors, resolutions submitted by the executive committee were adopted by a vote which should leave no doubts in the minds of those who have attempted to foist revolutionary political doctrines and policies upon the central body that it stands squarely upon American Federation of Labor principles and is opposed to communism and all its works.

Stung by the disgraceful proceedings at the recent public meeting called by the waterfront strikers in the Civic Auditorium, at which malicious attacks were made upon the American Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council and their officers and representatives, and also by the unwarranted affronts to Mayor Rossi, who had volunteered his efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike, officers and members of the Council determined to make their position clear.

The resolutions, adopted after a prolonged debate, which at times assumed an acrimonious character, were as follows:

"Whereas, Communist propagandists have taken advantage of the waterfront strike to issue numerous scurrilous attacks upon the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and upon the duly elected officers of said unions; and

"Whereas, The anonymous slander of the A. F. of L. unions and the officials thereof has had a tendency to weaken the morale of the strikers and to confuse the minds of trade unionists not familiar with the tactics of communistic character; and

"Whereas, At the mass meeting of waterfront strikers held in the Civic Auditorium Tuesday, June 19, the chairman introduced a spokesman for a notorious communist organization, thereby creating the altogether erroneous impression that the unions involved have made common cause with the communists; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled on Friday, June 22, That we repudiate all communist organizations, especially the so-called Marine Industrial Union, and denounce their efforts to inject themselves into an industrial conflict for the sole purpose of making converts to communism; further be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Coun-

cil strongly advises the International Longshoremen's Association, its members and representatives, to disavow all connections with the communistic element on the waterfront; and further be it

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the president of the American Federation of Labor, to the presidents of the international unions involved, and to the press."

Mexican Arbitration Award

Further details of the arbitration award rendered by Abelardo Rodriguez, president of Mexico, in the case of the Aguila Oil Company (Royal Dutch Shell) strike, mention of which was made in last week's Labor Clarion, seem to indicate that the decision will have far-reaching consequences.

A newspaper correspondent at Mexico City says it is estimated that the company, which employs 10,000 men, will be compelled to increase its expenditures 35 per cent as a result of the decision, and that the only recourse left to the company is to raise the price of its products for consumption in Mexico; export competition precludes the possibility of higher prices in that field.

"Well informed persons" are quoted as saying that the oil industry will not bear increased expenditures, and that the result in all probability will be curtailment of exploration work. This is expected to play directly into the hands of the government, whose indicated policy is to continue to replace privately owned industry by co-operatives, especially of Mexican citizens.

The government is said to be preparing to enter the field of large scale oil production, refining and distribution through a semi-official corporation with a capitalization of 20,000,000 pesos, to be financed partially by the government and through stock subscriptions by citizens.

The various private concerns are greatly alarmed over the "closed shop" clause of the president's ruling in the Aguila award, the other main features of which are given as follows:

Pensions of 65 per cent are to be granted by the company, without contribution by the workmen, after twenty-five years' service, upon reaching the age of 55 years, and 75 per cent upon completion of thirty years' service, at the same age.

The work-week is reduced from forty-eight hours to forty-six and one-half hours, with the same pay.

In the case of daily workmen, who complete six days' work, payment must be made for the weekly day of rest.

Vacations are granted as follows: Six days annually during the first four years of service; twelve days after four years up to fifteen years of service; twenty-one days after fifteen years' service.

Three additional public holidays are declared, making a total of six days per annum with full pay.

Pending new legislation, the present provisions of the labor law apply, with the addition of half pay during non-professional sickness for sixty days.

Steel Riding for a Fall

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers has given the nation a fine example of labor moderation in the face of great provocation, says an I. L. N. S. writer.

With strike sentiment running strong, as a result of the bitter anti-union attitude of the great steel corporations, the union voted to give the employers one more chance to aid in the recovery program by recognizing the rights of the organized workers.

In special convention, the workers voted to offer a proposal to bring peace in the steel industry if accepted by the employers. The proposal has been submitted to President Roosevelt, who delegated the Secretary of Labor to study it and undertake any negotiations that seem desirable.

It is too much to expect that the medieval-

minded steel industry will accept the union's proposal, which provides for appointment by the President of an impartial board of three to adjust labor controversies. Rejection of the plan is in line with the industry's past policy, which has been hopelessly out of sympathy with the modern trend toward democracy in industry.

With its unmatched record for autocracy, Steel will undoubtedly continue to fight organized labor until the day that the nation takes it by the scruff of the neck and shakes it into fairness and decency.

Assuming that a mild alcoholic drink such as beer will "turn many people away from strong intoxicating beverages," there is merit in the plea for lower taxation for the brewers' product. It is startling to learn that of every dollar spent for beer 55 cents goes for taxation. What this country needs, to paraphrase the lamented Tom Marshall, is a good 5-cent glass of beer.

The inconsistency of communist organizations and individuals is nowhere so strikingly displayed as in their insistent demands upon trades unions and their membership for contributions to their various revolutionary activities. With the avowed object of destroying the American Federation of Labor, vilification of its leaders is freely indulged in while at the same time they are importuned to financially aid their defamers.

The leaven of the "new deal" appears to be working. When a group of states including the great industrial commonwealths of New York and Pennsylvania as well as the New England states can get together on a program having for its object the abolition of "low wages, long hours and exploitation of women" pessimism receives a blow. N.R.A. has fallen far short of its objectives, but indications point to the fact that some seed has fallen on fertile ground.

The press of the country, including the great news-gathering agencies, are playing into the hands of the "reds" by giving prominence in the news to the activities of the dual unions which owe their existence to communistic agencies. In the face of expected trouble in the great steel industry more space is given to the disruptionists than is accorded to the American Federation of Labor unions whose efforts are directed toward a peaceful solution of the controversy.

Elsewhere is printed the most enlightening discussion of the famous Section 7-a of the Recovery Act that has yet appeared. It is from the pen of the gifted editor of the San Francisco "Chronicle," and should bring a better understanding of labor's position in its just claim for union recognition under the "new deal." Mr. Rowell has made a valuable contribution to the debate, and the fact that he fully coincides with the position of the American Federation of Labor detracts nothing from its value as a factor in the endeavor to make plain the spirit and intent of the law.

Plain warning that the federal government will sharply curtail the allotment of federal aid highway money to states which divert their own highway revenues to other purposes is contained in the recently enacted measure resuming federal aid, it is emphasized in a statement by John R. Graham of Merced, president of the California State Automobile Association. The detailed provision of the bill on this point is even more far-reaching than first indicated in dispatches telling of adoption of the measure, Graham said. In signing the measure President Roosevelt announced that after expenditure of a \$200,000,000 public works fund, made immediately available by another bill, states must be prepared to match federal highway allotments with state funds.

Facing the Question

The following lucid discussion of the question involved in Section 7-a of the Recovery Act is from the pen of Chester Rowell, and was printed in his column in the "Chronicle." It should be read by every worker and every employer:

The compromise labor resolution, which was substituted for the Wagner labor act, still preserves most of the ambiguities of the Section 7-a labor provision of the N.I.R.A., and evades the final issue. The purpose of Section 7-a, if it had any, was to secure certain rights of independent organization for labor. The purpose of the compromise resolution was to avoid strikes. These are very different aims.

At one point, however, the new resolution is clear. It definitely empowers and instructs the President to conduct secret elections, wherever the issue arises, to ascertain how the employees wish to organize and to be represented. When they have made that choice the N.R.A., by its famous labor section, requires employers to accept it, and to deal collectively with workers, through that organization, by whatever representatives it chooses.

Even this, however, still evades the disputed point. When employers organize it has already been provided that any organization representing so large a proportion of the industry that the President recognizes it as "representative" shall thereby speak for the remainder of the industry also. The minority need not join, but they are bound by the acts of those that do. This is to avoid the common experience that a minority, by staying out, can really control, through competition, the course of the organized majority.

But, while employers have demanded and received this right for themselves, they have been very insistent that it shall not be granted to the workers. It was, to be sure, conceded by the waterfront employers, in the tentative agreement on the Pacific Coast dock strike, and rejected by the workers, but the general attitude elsewhere has reversed this. Employers insisted, and in the automobile settlement received, the concession that any minority of workers should be separately represented.

The logical purpose of Section 7-a was either to give by law compulsory recognition of the union, provided the workers voted for it, or else to encourage and authorize them to gain this right by striking for it. Now the recovery administration hesitates to favor making the right effective by law for the workers, as it already was for the employers, and it also takes steps to prevent it from being made effective by strikes. And it refuses to go to the only other alternative, which would be to repeal Section 7-a entirely.

Lack of clarity in thinking the problem through, and lack of resolution in acting it through has marked the handling of this whole problem from the beginning. When men will not face questions, to see them through logically, they are usually faced by them by both parties insisting on settling them by fighting. That happens between nations, when treaties evade a point too difficult for agreement; it happens in labor disputes, under the same conditions, and it happened in American history, when we settled by fighting, in 1861-65, what we dared not face by clear provision of the constitution, in 1788-89.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN MAY

The average of wholesale commodity prices advanced by five-tenths of 1 per cent in May, according to an announcement by Commissioner Lubin of the bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The bureau's index number for the month rose to 73.7 per cent of the 1926 average, as compared with 73.3 for April.

LABOR DISPUTES ACT

The new labor disputes law enacted by Congress in its closing session as a compromise for the Wagner bill authorizes the President to appoint a board or boards to investigate labor disputes arising under the National Industrial Recovery Act and conduct secret-ballot elections by employees to choose agencies for collective bargaining as provided in Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act, with a mandatory provision against the law being used to impede the right of working men and women to strike. The text of the new law follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to further effectuate the policy of Title 1 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and in the exercise of the powers therein and herein conferred, the President is authorized to establish a board or boards authorized and directed to investigate issues, facts, practices, or activities of employers or employees in any controversies arising under Section 7-a of said act or which are burdening or obstructing, or threatening to burden or obstruct the free flow of interstate commerce, the salaries, compensations, and expenses of the board or boards and necessary employees being paid as provided in Section 2 of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"Sec. 2. Any board so established is hereby empowered, when it shall appear in the public interest, to order and conduct an election by a secret ballot of any of the employees of any employer, to determine by what person or persons or organization they desire to be represented in order to insure the right of employees to organize and to select their representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining as defined in Section 7-a of said act and now incorporated herein.

"For the purposes of such election such a board shall have the authority to order the production of such pertinent documents or the appearance of such witnesses to give testimony under oath as it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution. Any order issued by such a board under the authority of this section may, upon application of such board or upon petition of the person or persons to whom such order is directed, be enforced or reviewed, as the case may be, in the same manner, so far as applicable, as is provided in the case of an order of the Federal Trade Commission under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

"Sec. 3. Any such board, with the approval of the President, may prescribe such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution with reference to the investigations authorized in Section 1 and to assure freedom from coercion in respect to all elections.

"Sec. 4. Any persons who shall knowingly violate any rule or regulation authorized under Section 3 of this resolution or impede or interfere with any member or agent of any board established under this resolution in the performance of his duties, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

"Sec. 5. This resolution shall cease to be in effect, and any board or boards established hereunder shall cease to exist, on June 16, 1935, or sooner if the President shall by proclamation, or the Congress shall by joint resolution, declare that the emergency recognized by Section 1 of the National Industrial Recovery Act has ended.

"Sec. 6. Nothing in this resolution shall prevent or impede or diminish in any way the right of employees to strike or engage in other concerted activities."

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

Southern workers are not so dumb as they have been painted, according to a report in one of the textile trade papers, in which it is stated that the picture of Southern help was badly distorted at some of the recent code hearings. They were represented as being slow-witted, their fingers as clumsy, awkward and slow, and unable to turn out work that would command any price at all as compared with the product of the efficient marvels of the Northern cities.

One manufacturer, who will start producing furnishings in a Tennessee town next year, is quoted as saying that this town is able to furnish workers of a mental type superior by far to that of the average factory worker of the North. He states that there are 570 girls, all high school graduates, listed by the town as willing and eager to go into shirt and other needle trade factories. Even the minimum wage of the codes is big money to them, because they live at home, and their costs of living are low.

"The trade" sometimes regards as a menace the possibilities of employment of intelligent workers in these Southern towns, and the eagerness with which they welcome shirt, neckwear and other needlework plants. The state authorities tend to make special dispensations when a plant is started, by classing as students the workers who are learning a trade. Their product is disposed of by the state in some instances, it is thought. Eventually, these "schools" become regular factories. In this way the products of this class of labor come into competition with the regular products of the trade, much in the same way as the products of prisons and of the "sheltered" institutions.

But the old tradition of the "dumb Southerner" is out. The proposed decentralization of industry may be following this trail, among others, before long. As a matter of fact, it is already on the way.

What the British trade unions think about the unnatural and exotic philosophy of fascism (which, like the germs of an infectious disease, must have a new "host" if they are to preserve the continuity of their existence) was made clear at the series of trade union conferences held a few weeks ago.

"British fascism, in its present phase can perhaps best be laughed at," said W. R. Townley, in his presidential address at the Boot and Shoe Operatives' Conference. "We can afford to deride its manifestations. But the spirit of the thing is dangerous. More dangerous still are the secret influences which encourage it and supply it with the means to work its evil will. . . . If it is not stopped by constituted authority it may be stopped by other forces in other ways."

That is the attitude of British trade unions. The fascist stunt (which is simply physical force capitalism) has got to be stopped in the interest of freedom and progress; fascism means, in the long run, degenerate racial standards, degraded mental and moral ideals, and an inferior culture all around.

In effect, fascism means the reintroduction of the slave state—and British workers (to paraphrase the words of an eighteenth century jingo rhymester) have no intention of being slaves.

BAKING INDUSTRY CODE

President Roosevelt has extended the effective date of the code for the baking industry from June 18 to July 9. At the same time he permitted the code provision prohibiting the use of premiums to go into effect. Also the time for reporting on the operation of the code's labor provisions was extended to November 15, instead of September 18, as had been required in the previous order.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

The determination of the central labor bodies of San Francisco to revive the custom of holding a great parade on Labor Day has struck a popular chord, judging by the attendance at the meetings of the General Labor Day Committee.

At the meeting held last Saturday night, which was called to order by Chairman Edward Vandeur, communications were received from Machinists' Lodge No. 1117 of Oakland, submitting the names of members of its parade committee, and from Russell I. Wisler, giving samples and prices of sashes and badges, which were filed.

The Float Committee reported having furnished information and advice to several organizations, and asked that organizations intending to have floats in the parade notify the committee without delay, and assistance in perfecting their arrangements will be given. At least thirty days will be required by any organization to complete its plans in time for the parade. The committee also promised to canvass firms in any industry to provide floats on request of any organization. It was recommended that floats be limited to a height of fourteen feet, to enable them to pass under trolley wires. Recommendation also was made that all unions be invited to have floats in the parade. The committee will meet each Tuesday evening in Unity Hall, Building Trades Temple. The report of the committee was concurred in.

The Music Committee reported that a sixteen-piece band will be furnished for \$105.60 for the Labor Day parade.

Additional unions reporting that they would join in the parade were the Auto Painters, Carpenters No. 1164, with Local No. 36 of Oakland; Furniture Handlers, Grocery Clerks, Upholsterers, Retail Shoe Salesmen, with Local No. 47 of Oakland. Sheet Metal Workers and Culinary Workers reported progress.

The Committee on Uniforms reported it will meet each Monday evening in room 204, San Francisco Labor Temple, and is ready to assist the Parade Committees in choosing and ordering uniforms. Not less than thirty days will be required to enable the manufacturers to deliver uniforms, wherefore no time should be lost. The committee introduced Mr. O'Connor, representing the firm of Eloesser-Heynemann Company, who stated that

on account of the difficulty of securing materials of various descriptions it will be advisable for any union desiring uniform garments to give its orders and select the materials wanted at the earliest possible opportunity. The firm is now ready to accept orders and guarantee delivery in time, if there is no undue delay in giving orders for specified materials. Those ordering in quantities will be given reasonable prices, and it is hoped advantage will be taken of this opportunity.

A motion was adopted that the General Committee recommend that unions in the parade use the A. F. of L. Labor Day button, which displays the insignia of the clasped hands of brotherhood, together with red, white and blue colors.

A committee of three was appointed to investigate the feasibility and cost of establishing a public address system along the line of parade on Market Street. Brother Gaffney of the Motion Picture Projectionists was appointed chairman of the committee.

Brother W. G. Desepte was added to the Uniform Committee.

It was ordered that delegates to the General Committee be notified and requested to attend the next meeting of the committee, to be held in the Auditorium of the San Francisco Labor Temple, and that this be made a banner meeting of the General Committee, to hear the reports of all the sub-committees. The date of this meeting is Saturday, July 7, at 8:15 p. m.

THUMBS DOWN ON "ASHCAN HAT"

N.R.A. denied application of nineteen hat manufacturers in the New York metropolitan area for exemption from a trade practice clause of the hat code requiring the label "made-over used hat" on cleaned and made-over headgear.

KELLEHER & BROWNE

Kelleher & Browne, "the Irish Tailors," have been in business in San Francisco making clothes for well-dressed men since 1900. There is something about the clothes made by these tailors and the method in which they handle their business that is intriguing. They are doing a big volume of business, satisfying many particular good dressers and at the same time are not charging excessive prices. There are many tailors who make good clothes, but charge a price that makes the clothes almost prohibitive except to the rich. Kelleher & Browne have made an intensive analysis of the situation, ascertaining what the average person can pay and then getting the most efficient workmen and making prices to get a volume of business that warrants keeping high-priced help. The fact that Kelleher & Browne have continued in business so long and are rated high financially shows that they have the right method in the treatment of their many satisfied customers.

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The month of May, by a comparison with the months during the past twelve, proved a rather quiet one in relation to labor troubles in agricultural areas, says Timothy A. Reardon, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, in his June report to the governor's council. He continues:

"Right from the start of these labor troubles the Department of Industrial Relations recommended that conditions of employment in agriculture be established by and between bona fide resident growers and bona fide resident workers; that these conditions of wages and employment be agreed upon and settled by parties mentioned above prior to the time of harvest. Reports come to us from all areas which accepted that advice to the effect that the program as outlined above has proved successful and has headed off many potential labor disturbances."

"Reports from the various divisions of the Department of Industrial Relations all show an improved and healthier condition, both in industry and agriculture, and that the mental attitude of all people connected therewith is more optimistic and hopeful for a better future."

From the reports of the various divisions of the department the following excerpts are taken:

Safety Department.—The contract has been let and work started on the Broadway tunnel between Alameda and Contra Costa counties. This will be a twin-bore vehicular tunnel about 3100 feet long, exclusive of approaches. When this project was first considered several years ago the commission advised the district that it would be classed as a "gassy" tunnel and that all electrical equipment used during the construction must be of a type rated as "permissible" by the United States bureau of mines. The contractors have been in consultation with the engineers of the commission; details of the ventilation and blasting have been prepared and will be carried out. Although this tunnel will be relatively near the surface, where little gas would be expected, there is an oil well not far from the eastern portal; this well is capped but has a gas pressure of 300 pounds per square inch. The water tunnel, slightly lower but in the same neighborhood, had considerable gas which ignited on several occasions. The precautions being taken, if rigidly enforced, will prevent ignitions and explosions.

Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement.—Complaints of violation of labor laws received by the division totaled 2388 in May, 1934, as compared with 2984 in May, 1933. Of the 2388 complaints received in May, 1934, 2142, or 90 per cent, were complaints of violations of wage laws and 246, or 10 per cent, were complaints of violations of other labor laws. In May, 1934, \$50,487.84 was collected in wage claims as against \$58,783.63 in May, 1933. Wage claims settled in May, 1934, totaled 1621, as compared with 1372 in May, 1933.

Criminal prosecutions started in May, 1934, totaled 84 as against 116 in May, 1933. During May, 1934, 48 civil suits were started to collect \$15,012.40 for 139 wage claimants.

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A True Democracy

By HUGH W. GILCHRIST

Christian Commonwealth Association

Will Labor listen to a somewhat new view of our present national condition and prospect? It is this: The capitalistic system is declining, and seems to be near its end. This is an opportune moment to strike for a renewal of genuine democracy in the United States.

Our American fathers were framing a constitution for this new land just when Napoleon started his conquests in Europe. For twenty-three years he held Europe in devastating war, while young America flourished from her own abundant natural resources and prospered, also, by Europe's sorrows.

But this prosperity raised for us a hard problem, i.e.: Will greed thrive by it and, in time, develop a capitalistic system by which the strong will enslave the weak? By the end of our first seventy years of national life the capitalistic system had developed into such strength that the far-seeing Lincoln said the civil war was fought that "government of the people, by the people, for the people might not perish from the earth." The capitalistic system was then endangering democracy, and Abraham Lincoln was alarmed by the prospect.

When the Napoleonic wars were over, what happened? The Congress of Vienna happened. The crowned heads and the princes and princelets of all Europe gathered in that Congress to recover for themselves what they had lost by the wars. They did not give a thought to the plain people of Europe, who had shed their blood and suffered for twenty-three brutal years.

Then something else happened. Socialism in its varied forms arose, born from the womb of that suffering. All civilized peoples, willingly or unwillingly, have lived with the socialistic appeal for the past 100 years. The plain people have been trained into a new social consciousness by their own sins and their own sufferings.

Let us bring things down to this quivering present. If this depression were to come to an end now, just as things are, another Congress of Vienna, so to speak, would be called in this country. It would be attended by the crowned heads and princes and princelets of finance. They would sit up nights to find ways by which to recover their lost estates. If they succeeded it might, indeed, result in adverse reactions, and they know it. But for the plain man and his welfare they would not give one heartsome thought. Human nature is just the same now that it was a century ago. Greed is blind.

Then something else would happen. This is not Europe of 120 years ago. It is America with an awakened common people. The proletariat of this country would arise in the might of its numbers and the stress of its needs and would wreck the capitalistic system, probably with disaster for all people and all interests—including its own. The capitalistic system is on the road out, yes; but is it to end by revolution, or by evolution? All dependable people of every school will say, "By evolution, of course—but how?"

Our American fathers started this nation as a

pure democracy. But the nation is shifting from that beginning, and is steadily passing into paternalism by the national government. Today our politics is of the "interests," by the politicians, for the "interests." This is not a democracy any longer.

Paternalism in general cannot succeed in the United States; much less could a Hitler do so. But there are two paternalistic services our national government can and must render, as a father serving all his children. The general government can restrain and limit capitalistic profits to a point where greed would lack opportunity and incentives, and capitalism would die away. Also, the central government can supervise the distribution of profits in a way by which every worthy man and family could have a just share from the total yield of an industrious people. America must act promptly and decisively on these two features of public welfare—treating both labor and capital with impartial fairness, or we perish. Our national government, and it alone, is in a position and strength to render such a service and conduct a "union" for us all. This can be done, and well done, if there is enough integrity and enough justice, man with man, to underwrite the life of this nation.

Labor, it seems, can now have national recognition for the "union shop," if it will observe humane treatment for every man. Capital has in its very nature a unifying principle, so that capitalists can pull together, if they are honest. Labor has no such principle within itself. It must have social securities. The "union shop," recognized nationally, is its hope. Labor will then be pregnant with peace and will give birth to true prosperity, if fertile all the while with integrity and justice, man with man. Conscience must come to the front and take control. Human life must be delivered from the profit motive.

Will Labor do two things? Will it accept the victory already won in a nation-wide recognition of the "union shop?" And will it elect a national promotional group to lead the way in defining and limiting profits to a point where the capitalistic system will be denatured and the plain people come to their own, as steadily as they, the people, are qualified to do so?

Such a movement would aid to bring back to us a true democracy, with fellowships on the high plane of the known will of God. We do not have far to seek for a guide to that desired goal. The Great Teacher told us the secret of it all when He said, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and soul, and mind, and strength; and your neighbor as yourself. On these two commandments depends the meaning and the working worth of the whole law and the prophets."

Will we listen to Him and follow Him out of this morass into real prosperity; or would we rather perish?

"Buy with the union label, and patronize the union shop card and working button."

Labor Representation

Representation of labor on all code authorities was urged by Nathan Straus, Jr., New York State director of the National Emergency Council, before a conference with a group of more than twenty labor executives of the state and city.

The conference was the first of a series with labor representatives in New York City. Straus initiated the conferences to obtain labor's views on the operation of the N.R.A. and suggestions for improvements.

At the end of the conference Straus said that "only the surface has been scratched in this first session" and that future conferences would be held with smaller groups of the labor leaders, representing various industries. He said he was anxious to find out just what were the complaints against codes and the N.R.A. by labor.

"I assume the N.R.A. isn't perfect—there are very few things that are perfect," Straus said.

John Redmond, vice-president of Typographical Union No. 6, interrupted Straus to say that "labor is in accord with the N.R.A., and only wants to make its administration more effective."

Other labor leaders present expressed the same sentiment.

"I believe that if the code authorities are to be effective they must represent not only the interests of the employers but the interests of labor as well," Straus said in opening the meeting. "The code authorities must not become merely instruments for stabilizing trade practices and for doing those things which will benefit chiefly the employer."

"The code authorities must become, if they are to be effective, in my belief, an instrument for adjusting labor difficulties, for promoting the well-being of labor quite as much as promoting the well-being of the industry itself."

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The Pacific Society of Printing House Craftsmen (composed of the fifteen clubs on the Pacific Slope) held its annual conference at the Mission Inn, Riverside, California, over the last week end. The San Francisco club was represented by a delegation of twenty-eight, among whom were the following members of Typographical Union No. 21: Tom Cordis, Haywood Hunt, Harvey Scudder, Paul E. Gallagher, Dave O'Brien, William Partmann and Darwin Allen. There was a total registration of approximately 150. Two days were given to discussion of the numerous problems confronting the different divisions of the graphic arts. The San Francisco club furnished the speakers for the composing room departmental, the following taking part in the program: Haywood Hunt, "Type Faces"; Thomas E. Cordis, "Composing Room Pre-Makeready"; Paul E. Gallagher, "Estimator's Place in Modern Printing Plant." Darwin Allen, foreman of the composing room of the Recorder Printing and Publishing Company, took an active part in the round table discussions. . . . This conference was voted one of the finest ever held, both from a technical and social standpoint. Among the many visitors was Eugene Donovan, former popular member of No. 21, who now publishes a newspaper in Culver City. Eugene and Tom Cordis spent quite a bit of time recalling the hectic days of 1920 and 1921 when Eugene was a member of our scale committee. Donovan looked the very picture of health and asked to be remembered to all of his old San Francisco friends. He also asked that when any of the old-timers are in the south to drop in and have a chat. . . . The 1935 conference was awarded to Portland. Frank McCaffrey of Seattle was elected president; Owen Dove, San Diego, first vice-president; Andrew Chuka, Phoenix, second vice-president; Paul E. Gallagher, San Francisco, third vice-president, and A. Edwin Fisher, Ventura, secretary-treasurer.

Charles Gerlach, "Bulletin" composing room employee for many years before it was merged with the "Call-Post" in August, 1929, was a Typographical Union headquarters visitor recently. Mr. Gerlach is living in or near Santa Cruz, but is one of those lucky chaps having friends and relatives operating ranches in different parts of California, where he spends a considerable part of the summer months as a farmhand as well as guest. If Daddy Time has a grudge against "Charlie" he in no way has made it evident, as the ex-typo is as youthful looking today as he was the day he bid his final adios to the composing room. During the hour he spent with the union's official and assembly room family he expressed himself as pleased with the reports given him on the whereabouts and welfare of his former "Bulletin" chapelmates, and wanted them to know that he often thinks of them and always wishes them good health and happiness.

Only two more rehearsal nights remain before the July meeting of the union, when the band organized by members of Typographical Union

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will present a preliminary "prom" concert for an hour preceding the formal opening of the regular union session. These two rehearsals will be held on the Thursday nights of July 5 and July 12. Conductor Wilbur and all the members of the band who have worked so diligently and faithfully to make the band the success it is and will continue to be, with even greater accomplishments, are desirous of having all members of the union who are band instrumentalists to report for these two rehearsals, which are being held in the assembly rooms of the union at 16 First street, in preparation for the initial concert to be given Sunday, July 15. The last three rehearsals have been more than satisfactory. Twelve to fifteen have reported for practice. While this may seem to be a small number for a modern band, the instrumentation, fortunately, is so well balanced that the volume and harmony produced approach perfection and really are enjoyable. The members of the union interested in promoting the enterprise are determined to make a 100 per cent "go" of it. Their goal is a band of thirty pieces, and they believe this can be attained when the membership is made to realize the value and possibilities of the organization. If you think you can not play an instrument sufficiently well to attach yourself to the band right now, get going, resume your music studies and practice, so you will be ready to "jine up" before the next twelve-foot layer of snow is reported in the Sierra. Or if you don't play or won't play, you can at least do this: Come to the meeting and give the little band a big hand. You are internationally famous for your willingness to give at least your moral support to any and every worthy cause. In the hurry and scurry of everyday life, why not pause long enough to give favorable consideration and encouragement to an ambitious group so closely related to you? Whatever help you will give will be more than appreciated by the members who are making so many sacrifices to "put the band over" for the entertainment and pleasure of everybody in the union, especially the lovers of high-class music.

W. P. ("Pat") Davis of the Oakland "Tribune" chapel paid a brief visit to his friends in the offices and recreation room of No. 21 last Monday—the first he has been permitted to make in many months. "Pat" is devoting considerable time to the improvement of his backyard ranch in Berkeley, and this, in connection with the spare moments he says he is still required to give to his composing room duties, has greatly curtailed his opportunity to meet all his union, fraternal and social obligations. "Pat" reported his "ranch" is netting him extra dividends. The outdoor work necessary to its maintenance as a showplace has been the means of improving his health to a point where an insurance company in which he carries a sizeable policy voluntarily made a substantial reduction in the premiums it originally was agreed were to be paid. If you don't think the insurance company was justified in making this concession, a glance at "Pat's" physical appearance will convince you otherwise. "Pat" was on the staff of the San Francisco "News" when it was housed in Ninth street near Folsom.

Members of San Francisco Typographical Union are sympathizing with their fellow member, Gustave Einselen, who suffered the loss of his son, Gustave A. Einselen, Jr., Mission music dealer, who died on June 24 at the age of 44 years. Mr. Einselen was a member of Dolores Parlor No. 208, Native Sons of the Golden West, which conducted funeral services at a Mission mortuary chapel last Tuesday. Inurnment was at Cypress Lawn Columbarium.

Mack Ward, assistant composing room foreman of the "Shopping News," spent two weeks of his vacation touring the northwest sections of the United States and parts of Canada. Mack has been sitting in for the skipper for a fortnight since his

return, and now considers his vacation complete.

Excerpt from a letter from a Honolulu typographer to a San Francisco correspondent pursuing a similar calling: "A full-blooded Japanese 'sub,' who learned on the 'Nippu Jipi' English section linotype here, was put on the 'Star-Bulletin' one night a couple of weeks ago. He set nine galleys of seven-point twelve ems in width. Had two star proofs, and what errors he did make were pardonably attributable to a strange, unusual style. And he worked for one-third less than the wage paid the regulars, and felt like a millionaire! American citizen, born under the flag, and a high school graduate. And they have dozens like him coming up!"

"Bill" Hickey of the "Shopping News" is on his annual vacation. It is said he intends looking over the haciendas of Ensenada and other Mexican communities before he returns to work.

Miss Emma Toland, "Examiner" linotype operator, is bound for Alaska, where the major part of a month's vacation will be spent.

Word comes from Fred Linder, formerly of the Sunset chapel but now living in New Hampton, Iowa, that he is not favored with the best of health. Fred says his right hand, which is partially paralyzed and threatening to "go out of commission" at any time, is giving him some concern, and that an artery ailment prohibits much activity. Because of these ailments and the fact that he is in his sixty-fifth year there is little prospect of his being able to return to the trade, he adds.

B. H. Sandman, "Examiner" composing room machinist, is vacationing in Chicago, where, no doubt, the Century of Progress Exposition will hold his interest for at least two weeks.

Will J. French, a member of the Typographical Union, former head of the Industrial Relations Department of California and now Labor Compliance Officer for California, delivered another interesting talk over radio station KPO of the National Broadcasting Company last Tuesday from 6:30 to 6:45 p. m. about the national recovery program and problems of the N.R.A. These talks by Commissioner French are commanding more and more attention and are greatly appreciated by employers and employees alike.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Several of the boys started on their vacations this week. "Billy" McMillan has gone to the southern part of the state, and Ernie Clarke, ad operator, is off for a few days, while others are talking of their plans.

Ray Dickson put up a "T-F" slip. When he was asked where he was going, he replied, "Up the river." But when the marriage license column was scanned his name was found in it. "Up the river" is generally connected with a prison, and it was but natural that the married members of the chapel were seen to smile when Ray said he was going "up the river." Here's long life and much happiness to the newlyweds.

Jim Ramsey now writes "ex" to his title of "Music Master." He has sold his dance hall.

"Rabbi" Ludes now knows why they call it "Blue Monday." Every time he lays off on that day it manages to rain.

Congress having adjourned and President Roosevelt going on a vacation, Chief Adviser Benny Dwyer has turned his attention to the "red" menace. We are not referring to "Red" Bender, who is always with us.

HIS HAT IN THE RING

John Harold Swan, English instructor in the Sacramento Junior College and a vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers, has announced his candidacy for the office of state superintendent of public instruction. He represents a demand for "new leadership in the State Department of Education," he says, and this is "possible only through the election of a class room teacher."

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

If the M. T. D. U. continued much longer "borrowing from Peter to pay Paul," as shown from the report of its secretary-treasurer in the June "Typographical Journal," its executive council may find it necessary to negotiate another \$3500 (first loan still "due and payable") from local unions in order to escape financial embarrassment. January, 1934: Organization fund, \$1880.97; general fund, \$859.93; adding February receipts of \$219.70 and \$329.55, respectively, former contained \$2100.67, the latter \$1189.48. After transferring \$1000 from organization to general fund to meet disbursements for February of \$2079.21, former shows balance February 28, \$1100.67, the latter \$110.27. Balance (including February receipts) January, 1934, \$3290.15; balance February 28, \$1210.94.

History is being made in Mailerdom in Boston, Mass. The decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the case of Coleman et al. vs. James R. Martin et al. became final on May 31. On June 1 all records, books and funds were turned over to the officers designated by the court. Martin et al. petitioned for a rehearing, which was denied. Martin et al. deemed it advisable to postpone date of April meeting of the union. But the minority, Coleman et al., whom the decree favored, held a meeting that night and elected officers for five years. On June 1 the foreman and assistant foreman on the night side of the Boston "Globe" were notified in writing by the new president that James R. Martin and Henry M. Noonan were to be no longer employed. Martin's substitute was not permitted to go to work and Noonan was discharged. On June 2 the day foreman and assistant on the "Globe" were notified by letter that Robert T. Allen and Thomas M. Kelley were to no longer be employed. This foreman stood his ground and refused to discharge either Allen or Kelley. At noon on June 2 the four situation holders in question were reinstated in their positions.

On the afternoon of June 2 the charter of the new union was revoked by the executive council of the I. T. U. There is no mailers' union in Boston today. The "new" union has less than forty members. They collected dues on June 4 in defiance of the executive council of the I. T. U. On June 9 Stephen J. Howard collected dues from 188 members.

Martin et al. have 188 cards signed and sealed, and have notified the publishers to that effect. These cards read: "Whereas, the National Industrial Recovery Act provides in Section 7-a, subsection (1), that employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from interference, restraint and coercion of employers of labor or their agents in the designation of such representatives, etc." Said cards further read: "I, the undersigned mailer, do hereby of my own free will and accord designate and authorize James R. Martin and Stephen J. Howard, and such other representatives as the said James R. Martin and Stephen J. Howard may deem neces-

sary, as my proxies and representatives in collective bargaining relations with my present employer."

It should therefore be perfectly clear to the most superficial observer the reason for the so-called "outlaw" mailer unions opposing granting the M. T. D. U. jurisdiction over mailers or the creation of an international mailers' union. The sooner the M. T. D. U. is dissolved the better it will be for both printer and mailer members of the I. T. U. Boston Mailers' Union No. 1 was chartered by the I. T. U. some time before the M. T. D. U. was organized.

San Francisco "Kick-Back" Case

Spurs Justice Department Action

Secretary of the Interior Ickes has advised congressional investigators that complaints of widespread violation of the prevailing wage law on government projects have been referred to the Treasury Department for "appropriate action."

In a letter placed in the record of a Senate committee on Saturday last Ickes enumerated dozens of instances in which contractors were alleged to have required employees to return part of the wages paid them.

Among the cases which have been referred to the Treasury, the letter said, were five involving work on postoffice buildings in New York.

San Francisco and Philadelphia were enumerated as places where complaints had been made and evidence found of "kick-backs," under-payment and other violations of the wage and labor laws.

Previously the committee heard from an official of the construction division of the Treasury that many such cases had been investigated by his department and referred to the Department of Justice. The latter department, the committee was told, was reluctant to begin criminal proceedings until it found an exceptionally strong case at San Francisco and obtained an indictment and conviction there.

The San Francisco case involved plastering contractors on the new annex to the main postoffice building at Seventh and Mission streets.

Green Promises Unionization
Of "Open Shop" Auto Industry

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told delegates assembled in Detroit last week for the first annual conference of the United Auto Workers' federal labor unions that it is the "firm intention" of the Federation to unionize the traditionally open shop automotive industry.

He said a national automobile council of organized workers was planned as a step preliminary to presentation of union charters by the A. F. of L.

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CULINARY NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

The joint board of the four culinary unions is busy trying to straighten out the conditions in the various hotels of this city. We want to have full union crews in all hotels before the first of August, during which month the A. F. of L. convention is due to be held in this city, so that when the delegates arrive we can be sure that they will be served by union men and women.

The S. and S., a kosher restaurant and delicatessen on Fillmore street, between Golden Gate and McAllister, is being operated fourteen hours a day with a wage of \$3 for the cook and the rest of the help in proportion. Jewish workers, take notice, and when you are around Fillmore pass this chiseler by and eat where you see the union house card.

The Eiffel Tower, 141 Ellis street, is one of those French dinner joints with which the unions are troubled from time to time. This house is an especially bad one—hours, wages and conditions rotten. Stay away.

The Laurance Cafe, 3078 Sixteenth street, is chiselling.

Business Agent McDowell is having trouble with the Hub Tavern, on Market street, and asks that the street car workers patronize some other beer house. This tavern should not be confused with the Hub Dairy Lunch, which is union all around.

Waitresses' Union No. 48 has a new financial secretary-treasurer in Annette Stevens, who, along with Lettie Howard and Nonie Cordes as business agents, was without opposition at the election held on June 28.

We hope to see all the girls in the candy stores and restaurants wearing a union button in the near future.

Brother Hugo Ernst is out of the hospital and on the job again.

Quite a number of our workers have been laid off owing to the trouble on the waterfront, but they are behind the dock workers 100 per cent and hope to see the boys win their demands. We had a large delegation present at the mass meeting in the Civic Auditorium, also at their dance Saturday night.

Don't forget that Natov's, the Roosevelt, Pig 'n' Whistle, Foster's, Clinton's and the White Log Taverns are still on the unfair list. Look for the button on the bartender's coat before you drink beer and for our house card in the window before you eat—not afterward.

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 22, 1934.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Roe H. Baker, vice R. C. Stillwell of Government Employees; Philip Bradshaw, vice C. W. Deal of Ferryboatmen of the Pacific; H. E. McCormick, vice Frank Donigan of United Laborers; Frank Raubinger and Joseph Stocker of Mailers No. 18. Delegates seated.

Application for affiliation by Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association, and credential for John McGovern as delegate. Referred to Organizing Committee.

Communications—Filed—Building Trades Council, minutes. Lodge 68 of Machinists, stating that a special meeting of the lodge voted for a general strike if the unions affiliated with the Labor Council deem such action necessary to aid the striking unions on the waterfront. Congresswoman Florence P. Kahn, reply from assistant director of public works at Washington in re specifications for the San Francisco Mint. From Sailors' Union of the Pacific, International Longshoremen's Association Local 38-79 and Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, acknowledging receipt of allotments of last week's donation to strike fund, and thanking Council and unions for financial assistance.

Referred to Executive Committee—Applications by Culinary Workers for assistance in adjusting differences with Whitcomb Hotel and William Taylor Hotel. Application by Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7 for placing the Tony Silviera Dairies at San Rafael on the "We Don't Patronize List." The following unions transmitted letters inclosing contributions to the strike fund for men and unions on the waterfront: Bookbinders, Carpenters 483, Bakers 24, Cracker Bakers 125, Cemetery Employees, Cloakmakers, Dressmakers, Ele-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
By Block Service, 251 Kearny.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Morrison's Funeral Home, 401 Baker.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

vator Constructors, Ice Wagon Drivers, Machinists 68, Milk Wagon Drivers, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, Photo Engravers, Operating Engineers 64, Operating Engineers 64B, Stage Employees, Steam Shovelmen, Street Carmen 518, Water Workers, Waiters 30, Waitresses 48, Window Cleaners 44. Alaska Fishermen explained they have donated direct to Sailors' and Longshoremen's organizations.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Letter from Local No. 23 of Hatters, commending President's Column in the paper.

Report of Executive Committee—Minutes of Monday, June 18. Mr. Gerald O'Gara of the Better Business Bureau came before committee and stated that the organization had no objection to Council's proposal to exempt labor organizations from the ordinance to regulate contributions for charitable, patriotic and philanthropic purposes, and committee invited him to address the Council at its next meeting on the objects of his organization. The sub-committee on apportionment of strike contributions reported during past week receipts of \$2425, including donations from Teamsters 85, Waitresses 48, Chauffeurs 65, Motion Picture Projectionists, Electrical Workers 151, Laundry Workers 26 and Bar Pilots 89; and that \$2379.90 had been apportioned in conformity with agreement heretofore approved by the Council, leaving the amount of \$50.10 unapportioned balance, and that checks for the various sums had been sent to the striking unions on the waterfront. The apportionment covers the following numbers of men: Longshoremen, 3000; Sailors and allied locals of the International, 3000; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, 450; Ship Clerks, 300; Machinists, 125; Boilermakers, 110. Total 6985. Report concurred in.

Special meeting of the executive committee Thursday evening, June 23, called at request of the three locals of International Seamen's Union now on strike. Submitted a resolution repudiating the action of the mass meeting of striking marine unions held Tuesday, June 19, in recognizing speaker of the communist Marine Workers' Industrial Union, thereby making it appear that the unions in question have made common cause with the communist propagandists who have injected themselves into the conflict for the sole purpose of making converts to communism; and strongly advising the longshoremen to disavow all connections with the communistic elements on the waterfront. On motion to adopt, a debate lasting several hours ensued, and on being put to a vote the resolution was adopted by 192 votes in favor to 22 votes against. Committee also ordered the officers to telegraph President Roosevelt to use his authority in preventing abuse of power on the part of employers in breaking the present deadlock. Report concurred in. (See editorial page for text of resolution.)

Reports of Unions—Musicians No. 6 will give

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received bill for \$550 for musical services to striking unions. Longshoremen have repudiated proposed settlement presented by employers; thank Council and unions for assistance. Ship Clerks thank for assistance and stand firm. Cannery Workers report strike at Brentwood petered out; will continue organization work. Auto Mechanics will go on general strike if necessary. Waiters donated to strike fund. Likewise the Ferryboatmen will donate weekly. Butchers 115 will donate. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 thank for donations and assistance. Teamsters 85 will not send delegates to joint strike committee, and Joint Council of Teamsters has advised affiliated unions against a general strike. Masters, Mates and Pilots are contributing to strike fund and are co-operating to the limit, and will refuse to move vessels. Marine Firemen are coming back and have established offices in all Coast ports. Sailors report a fine spirit on the waterfront, and maintain all shipping associations are able to negotiate with the various unions.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended granting of application for affiliation of Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers and the seating of John McGovern as their delegate. Concurred in.

New Business—Motion made and seconded that the executive committee investigate delegates now in the Council as to their membership in communistic organizations, and report their findings to the Council. After debate the motion was lost by a vote of 29 ayes to 61 noes.

Receipts, \$2429.10. Expenses, \$200.
Council adjourned at 11:50 p. m.
Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note—All members and friends of organized labor are requested to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or employing labor, and to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

Special Notice—Secretaries of all the unions are requested to notify their delegates and members of local parade committees to attend the next meeting of the General Labor Day Committee, to be held in the San Francisco Labor Temple, Saturday evening, July 7, 1934, at 8:15. Only two months remain to make the necessary preparation for the Labor Day parade and celebration, and every organization must start at once to make its preparations for this great event. Unless this is done some unions will have difficulty in obtaining proper music, uniforms, paraphernalia and floats.

J. A. O'C.

Man is the only animal that laughs. He is the only animal that has a Legislature.—"Ohio State Journal."

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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR

Molders' Picnic.—Brother A. P. Wynn, representing the Molders, says: "The Molders' ball team gave the Boiler Makers a good trouncing last Sunday at the picnic, score being 11 to 0. It looks very bad for Johnnie Ricca; the Boiler Makers are all washed up." Brother Wynn in reporting on the picnic advises it was a social and financial success and thanks all who assisted, particularly the Labor Clarion and the delegates to the Council.

Teamsters' Union No. 85.—Brother William Conboy, organizer for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, was a visitor in the Council last Friday evening and also attended the meeting of the Labor Day Committee on Saturday evening. Brother Conboy is not like most international organizers and international presidents who come to San Francisco and never find time to visit the Labor Council but do expect the officers of the Council to look them up. He had just returned from the Boulder Dam, where he was successful in organizing the teamsters 100 per cent; he also reports the truck drivers of Los Angeles are joining the Teamsters' Union and will in a very short time have them 100 per cent also. We all wish Brother Conboy the best of luck and hope to see him again in the near future.

Market Street Railway.—Under the able leadership of Brother P. J. O'Brien, second international vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Carmen, the platform men of the Market Street Railway Company are joining Division 1004 and are fighting hard to have the company recognize the union and to accept their new agreement, including the eight-hour day and \$6 per day, with time and one-half for all time worked in excess of eight hours. This is somewhat different from the profit-sharing plan.

Cracker Bakers and Packers.—For the last two years a Seattle cracker concern has tried to destroy the cracker industries of San Francisco who are fair to organized labor. In the Bay area over 1000 of our people are employed, and if we continue to patronize this unfair company from Seattle we must not expect the industries here to deal fairly with labor. So that you will not make a mistake and purchase Seattle non-union products here is the list of fair firms doing business in the Bay area: De Martini Cookies Company, Andrew-Wilmans Biscuit Company, California Cracker Company, Standard Biscuit Company, American Biscuit Company, National Biscuit Company, Mother's Cake Company, Safeway Cookies, Grandma Cookies. Buy their products and you will be sure that you are helping and encouraging home production. Take a Labor Clarion home to your wife; she will do the rest.

State Federation of Labor.—Brother Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, is certainly on the job. The records show four new central labor councils—Roseville, Santa Monica, Ventura and El Centro. The gold miners of Jackson, Calif., are now organized and a part of the State Federation of Labor. Brother Scharrenberg recently paid a visit to Jackson and was successful in bringing the miners back into the American Federation of Labor. The street carmen of Los Angeles are also members of the State Fed-

eration of Labor. Brother J. J. Morgan reports their local doing fine work. The timber and saw-mill workers of Humboldt and Modoc counties are organized. Organization of these workers means much to them. We wish them the best of luck.

Milk Wagon Drivers.—Brother William Casey, business representative of the milk wagon drivers, has returned to work; he was confined to his home for over a week due to sickness. Brother Casey is a loyal and hard worker for the milk drivers. We are all happy to have him back with us.

Sailors' Union.—Brother Andrew Furuseth returned to San Francisco from Washington Tuesday, June 26, in the best of health and with plenty of his old fighting spirit. Brother Furuseth will take an active part in the settlement of the seamen's dispute. Nothing is dearer to Brother Furuseth than the welfare of the seamen, whom he has advised and assisted for more than half a century. The officers and delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council welcome Brother Furuseth home.

Solid Ivory.—Two chauffeurs were arguing. "You ain't got no sense," said one. "No sense? Den what's this head of mine for?" "Head! Dat's no head, chauffeur. Dat's jus' a button on top of your body to keep your backbone from unravelin'."

Molders Report Enjoyable Outing At Annual Picnic at Neptune

The annual picnic of Molders' Union No. 164 was held in Neptune Park, Alameda, on Sunday, June 24. There was a large attendance of members, their families and friends, and "a good time was enjoyed by all," and 265 gifts were distributed. The weather was ideal.

The race and games program was especially interesting and many novel features were introduced. The mystery race convulsed those present with laughter. The much-heralded ball game was won by the Molders by a score of 12 to 0. Manager Leishman of the Molders remarked that "class will tell." Manager Ricci of the Boilermakers said his team was off form and that they would win next year by a score of 24 to 0.

While the game was hotly contested, immediately upon its conclusion Manager Ricci congratulated Manager Leishman, both teams and followers posed for a group picture, and they forgot the fray and proceeded from then on to enjoy themselves to the full. Manager Ricci was a little downcast over the defeat, but he is a good sportsman and he was consoled by winning a canary from the stand of Al Wynn that has sung to him ever since Sunday, thereby dispelling the blues and bringing back the sunshine.

Harry Scher of Machinists No. 68 challenged Jack Ricci to race him 100 yards. Jack accepted the challenge but the race for some reason was not held. Harry and Jack both claim to be very speedy on the cinder path and each predicts an easy victory for himself.

The committee in charge of the picnic thanks all who attended and who co-operated to make the picnic a success.

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES

Employment and payrolls made slight gains in May as compared with April, contrary to the seasonal trend, the Department of Labor reports.

Based on reports supplied by 80,072 establishments in ninety manufacturing industries and fifteen non-manufacturing industries, it is estimated that 96,400 workers were returned to employment in these industries during May and that weekly payrolls totaled \$318,700,000, exceeding such disbursements in April by \$2,463,000.

Factory employment showed a gain of 0.1 per cent from April to May, while payrolls fell off 0.2 per cent, changes so slight as to have but little significance in themselves.

It is estimated that employment increased by 6500 in the manufacturing industries. During the last fifteen years, according to department records, May has shown increases in factory employment in only four instances.

"The increase of one-tenth of 1 per cent that occurred last month is therefore contrary to the general trend for this time of the year," Secretary of Labor Perkins said, "and the three-tenths of 1 per cent falling off in weekly payrolls compares not unfavorably with the usual trend in May. Data available since 1919 show that payrolls have declined in seven instances between April and May."

Chicago Photo Engravers Regain Former Wage Scale, Shorter Hours

Chicago newspaper publishers and Chicago Photo Engravers' Union No. 5 have signed a two-year contract, effective to June 17, 1936, providing for a return to 1929 wage scales and a forty-hour week.

The new scale is \$57.50 per week for days and \$65 per week for nights. The previous weekly wage scale was \$52 for days and \$57 for nights. The new scale reverts to the 1929 weekly wage of \$57.50 on the day side, but hours have been reduced from forty-four to forty. The new night scale is \$2 more than the 1929 weekly scale of \$63, with hours reduced from forty-two to forty hours per week.

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PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held June 20, 1934

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, June 20, 1934, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President Thomas A. Rotell at 8 p. m., and on roll call A. W. Edwards was noted absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting held June 6 were approved as read.

Credentials—From Mailers' Union No. 18, for Raymond Roebling; Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, for Neil Wallace, vice E. A. James. Credentials were accepted and Neil Wallace, being present, was seated.

Communications—From Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. From Central Labor Union of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., referred to the League from the Labor Council, in which they inform organized labor that the Prentiss-Wabers Co., makers of gasoline ranges, blow torches, camp stoves and other camping equipment, are now operating under union conditions and fair to organized labor. Same posted. From the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation of Louisville, Ky., advising organized labor that they have been operating union for some time and that their products bear the union label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. From the Green Duck Company, makers of badges and like paraphernalia, stating they are prepared to fill orders for Labor Day; referred to the secretary for use. From Eagleton & Co., stating that they are prepared to take care of and fill any orders for unions that desire to parade in uniforms and outfits; secretary to post. From Sutro Baths, requesting the union man and his family to come and spend the day at this resort; it was reported that all the building and remodeling at the resort was and is being done non-union, and that the letterhead printing did not bear the union label; referred to the secretary.

Bills were read and referred to the trustees.

Secretary's Report—Full report of his activities was approved.

Reports of Unions—Hatters' Union reported they have new quarter cards showing their union label and will supply them where needed; are placing local union-made hats in many stores; Castle brand hats are non-union; straw and Panama hats can be bought with the union label; look for that label. Typographical Union No. 21 reported that the Ramrod cigarette is a union cigarette now. Ice Wagon Drivers' Union reported they have signed up with their employers on a new agreement calling for an increase of wages; are buying their uniforms for Labor Day from Eagleton & Co. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 stated they are a little busy now; hold their whist game the third Thursday of the month in the Labor Temple, Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 44 say the big shops are busy just now, but billing not so good; want to thank the Molders' Union for employing their members to distribute the quarter cards and billing for their picnic. Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110 stated that the five-day week has helped out the members in employment, although the wages are less on ac-

count of that; endeavoring to educate their members in a demand for the union label, card and button; request a demand for their house card when eating out. Upholsterers' Union No. 28 stated it is very quiet in their line, but would be far better if there were any demand for their union label. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary reported it is slow; shops not doing much; will have uniforms for Labor Day. Window Cleaners' Union reported Eagleton & Co. employs union window cleaners. Molders' Union stated their membership is waking up and doing things in organizing work; remember that stoves made locally are union. Carpenters' Union No. 22 reported they have donated \$100 to the strikers; that they are having trouble at a number of jobs; the set-up is 50-50 union and non-union, and on some no union carpenters at all, such as at Sutro Baths; are also having trouble in the school department; are taking in new members. Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125 working about five days a week. Printing Pressmen's Union stated work is quiet, as shops run out of paper. Operating Engineers No. 64 say they are making progress and have donated \$200 to the strikers. Laborers' Union No. 1 say they are getting along well and gaining members; donated \$50 to the strikers and will parade Labor Day. Pile Drivers' Union reported work fair, although the strike is delaying material for the bridges, and reports that no member of their union is doing any of the strikers' work. Laundry Drivers' Union reported donating \$100 to strikers and will continue at \$25 per week; Superior Blanket and Curtain Works is unfair to them. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union stated the union is paying quite a sum to its unemployed members and has donated \$50 to the strikers. Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 reported it has adjusted differences with the grocery department of the El Rey Market, 1990 Ocean avenue; that the Fourth of July will be an all-day holiday for its members and request that you buy your groceries the day before. Office Employees' Union hardly knows what to expect in the restoration of pay, but should get all of it back.

Special Order of Business—At this time (9:05 p. m.) the matter of the Agitation Committee's recommendation to affiliate with the California State Federation of Labor was taken up. It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Agitation Committee be concurred in. After

considerable debate on the various phases of the League's affiliation the question was put and on a rising vote the recommendation was lost by a vote of 12 for and 14 against.

Trustees approved all bills; same ordered paid.

Unfinished Business—The matter of placing the field secretary on full time, which had been laid over for three months, was considered. It was moved and seconded that the matter lay over for another three months. The motion was lost on a vote of 8 for to 11 against. A motion was made and seconded that the matter be referred to the Agitation Committee for a report at the next meeting. This motion carried.

New Business—As the next meeting of the League would be Wednesday, July 4, it was moved and seconded that the next regular meeting be the third Wednesday, July 18; carried. The secretary also brought up the matter of deciding what the League intends to do to participate in the Labor Day parade, as time is getting short for things to be done. The Agitation Committee was instructed to also consider and bring in a recommendation as to how the League should participate. The question of what the Ladies' Auxiliary had in mind for that day was asked, and that organization was invited to have a committee act with the Agitation Committee.

Receipts, \$136.49; bills paid, \$64.04.

Adjournment—The meeting adjourned at 10:35 p. m. not to meet again until the third Wednesday, July 18, at 8 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

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